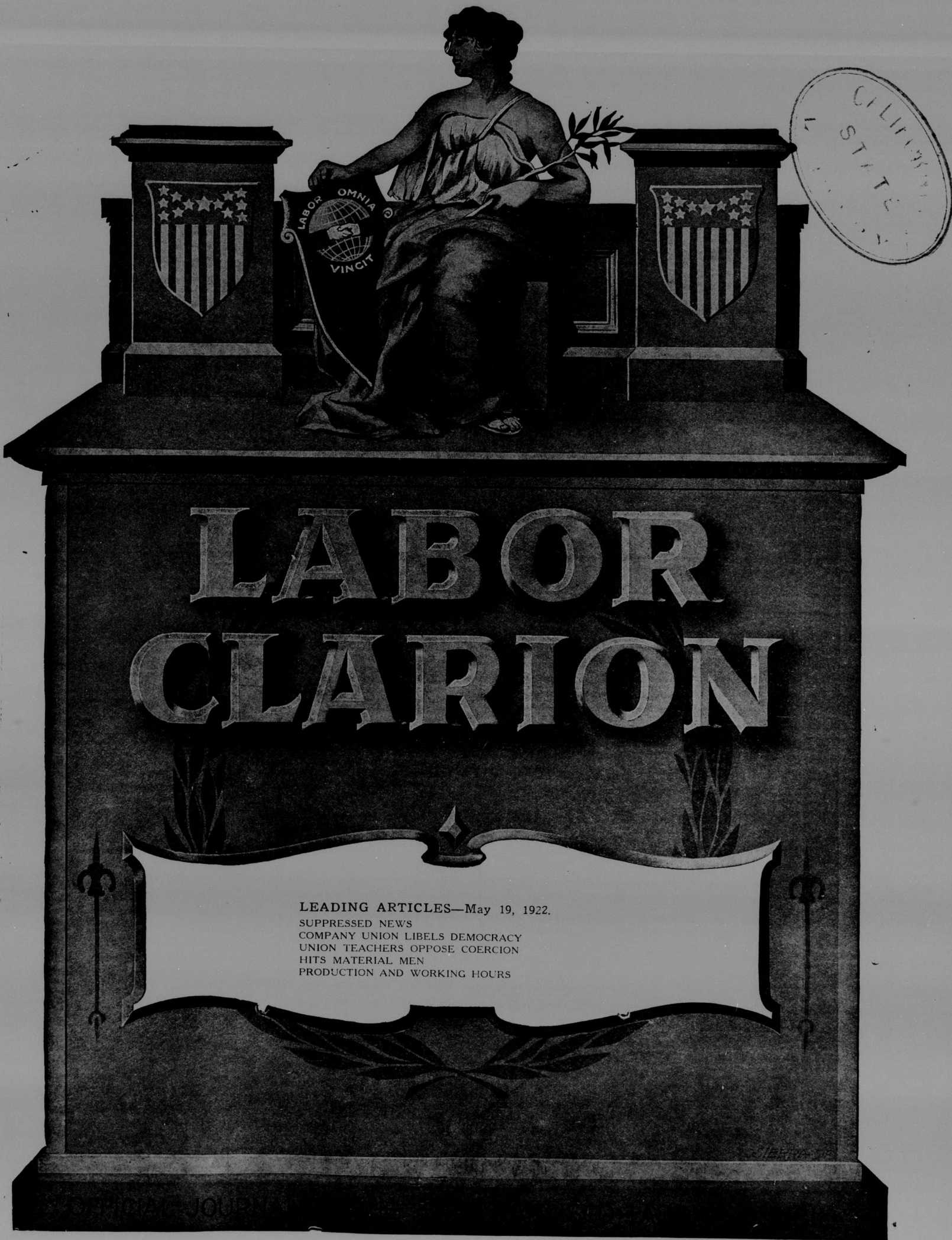


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LEADING ARTICLES—May 19, 1922.  
SUPPRESSED NEWS  
COMPANY UNION LIBELS DEMOCRACY  
UNION TEACHERS OPPOSE COERCION  
HITS MATERIAL MEN  
PRODUCTION AND WORKING HOURS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
European Baking Company.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,  
945 Cole.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
White Lunch Establishments.

# Hale's

GOOD GOODS

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## A Good Place to Trade

A Thoroughly  
Human Store  
Your Custom  
Cordially Invited

SPRING GOODS NOW SHOWN

Market at Fifth

San Francisco

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 638 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth, Meet 2d Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Stuart.  
Foundry Employees—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Railroad Boiler Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Alhion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 39—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1922

No. 16

## Suppressed News! No. 2

Editor's Note:—Because of suppression of vital news, the International Labor News is going to furnish each week for eight weeks one story suppressed by the daily press. This newspaper will publish one of these suppressed stories on its first page each week in an effort to compel attention for vital information hitherto kept from the people. Readers are urged to clip these stories and pass them on to others.

### SILENCE GREET'S FURUSETH.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Labor's opening attack upon the amazing ship subsidy bill, which provides for turning over millions of dollars to shipping interests, was not news to the newspapers of the United States.

For a solid month shipowners, shipping lawyers, financiers, shipping board officials and all manner of retainers had been on the stand before the joint Senate and House Committee on Merchant Marine. They told why the treasury should be opened to shipowners.

They got columns upon columns of newspaper space. The doors were open to the proponents of this gigantic scheme.

Comes labor, in the person of Andrew Furuseth, ripping away the pretense, telling what the bill means. The newspapers couldn't hear him!

Shipowners getting millions—shipowners that hate labor. Shipowners getting ships for nothing; getting a big subsidy for running them; getting money at 2 per cent, secured by a ship given by the Government, because a ship sold with 15 years to pay for it is as good as given for nothing; getting tax exemptions that will net millions, getting almost everything in sight—these got their story in print. In print favorably, too. "Our best people" with their feet in the trough!

They "make news" when they tell Congress what they want.

Labor, opening its case, saying sensational things—facts—taking the glimmer and pretense off the rotten thing—no news. "No news today."

Furuseth completely smashed the ship subsidy argument.

Is there a higher cost in American built ships?

YES, but remove the ship-building monopoly established by law and costs will be equalized.

Are wages paid by American shipowners higher?

NO, and they never will be if the Seamen's Act is enforced. Better enforcement would increase foreign wages to the American standard. Instead the American wage-cutting policy has driven Americans off the sea, a reduction from 51 to 18 per cent in 1920. That is the administration's idea of "an American merchant marine."

Labor, fighting against these things, for the people, making legitimate news with every word spoken, was suppressed.

Andrew Furuseth, fighting with facts, speaking for millions, fighting a huge grab, fighting for freedom, fighting to protect the masses of the people and the workers in particular, didn't have a chance in the newspapers.

He didn't have a chance, and he didn't get a chance!

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES CONFERENCE.

Yesterday morning the second session of the conference called by the Vigilant Committee for the purpose of dealing with the problem of fee-collecting employment agencies took place in the Assembly Hall of the Bank of Italy building, Powell and Eddy streets, convening at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Mariana Bertola opened the meeting and called for reports of the committees that had been appointed the previous week. The committee on resolutions reported favorably upon two propositions that had been referred to it. The first one provided for the appointment of a committee of five to take up with Labor Commissioner Matthewson the question of immediate improvement in the employment bureau in this city having to do with the furnishing of women workers and office help generally, the resolution setting forth that it was apparent that certain minor improvements could be made without waiting for the next session of the Legislature. This resolution received the unanimous approval of the conference, and J. P. Rettenmayer of the Commonwealth Club was made chairman of a committee to handle this matter.

The second resolution called for the thirty-nine organizations represented at the conference getting behind an effort to gain increased appropriations from the next session of the Legislature in order that the free public employment bureaus may be placed in a position to effectively compete with the private fee-charging agencies in future. In the past this has not been possible because of inadequate funds. The fee-charging agencies are able to advertise in the newspapers and to send out solicitors to get orders from employers while the State agencies have had no funds with which to do such work, and it is the purpose of the conference to work to the end that this difficulty may be corrected.

The committee on legislation reported that it had held two meetings but that the problems before it were so numerous and the task so technical that it had been unable to reach any definite conclusion as to the character of legislation best suited to accomplish the desired end, and recommended that a special committee of five be appointed to gather facts while the legislative committee looked into the legal phases of the question. This recommendation received the approval of the conference, as did another providing for the fixing of a maximum limit to the fees that might be charged by agencies if this were within the legal possibilities. The question of the division of fees between the worker securing employment and the employer securing help is also under consideration.

The chair was authorized to appoint a campaign committee of fifteen to carry to a final conclusion the policies of the conference, and the following were named:

Mrs. Robert A. Dean of the Vigilant Committee, Mrs. Henry Sahlein of the City and County Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Amanda Schlessinger of the City and County Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Gertrude Emmerich of the Vigilant Committee, Miss Mabel O'Rourke of the Girl's Recreation and Home Club, Mrs. W. B. Hamilton of the Y. W. C. A., Miss Elizabeth Henzel of the Vigilant Committee, Leo Brock of the Masonic Relief, John Sholtz of the Young

Men's Hebrew Association, Charles B. Rucker of the Mayor's Unemployment Committee, Major Faulkner of the Salvation Army, Rodney Frazier of the American Legion, A. W. Brouillet of the Bar Association, and J. P. Rettenmayer of the Commonwealth Club.

After a discussion of the possibilities of effectively meeting the situation that confronts the people the conference adjourned to be convened again at the call of the chair.

### WAGES ADVANCING.

It is a noteworthy fact that wages are advancing little by little while the retail prices of commodities have a downward tendency. In ordinary years wages are highest in December and begin to fall as the spring approaches. According to investigations by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, however, the average wages paid to 50 different kinds of trades this spring indicated an advance of 12.5 per cent compared with the spring of last year, and even of 2 per cent as compared with the end of last year when wages instituted a record. The daily wages paid to men are now 2.10 yen and to women 1.20 yen, a gain of 10 per cent in the former and of 15 per cent in the latter case as compared with this time of last year. The wages of blacksmiths rose from 3.12 yen to 3.64 yen, and that of foundries from 3.18 yen to 4.40 yen.—Herald of Asia, Tokyo.

### "SCAB" MAILERS GO ON STRIKE.

Taking the place of strikers is an alluring thing when a strike starts, but the poor deluded "boobs" are soon rudely awakened from their dreams of the wonderful generosity of the employer and find that they have been duped by unscrupulous employers who are trying to beat down the wages of their employees. This awakening has come to the "scabs" who took the places on the Denver Post, News and Times of the union mailers who struck last June. They were paid as high as \$10 a day when the strike first started, but this has been gradually reduced until they are now working for as low as \$18 a week. Last Friday, a week ago, they went to work at 6 p. m., worked all night, all day Saturday and until Sunday at 7 a. m., without stopping, except to eat. This was the immediate cause of the slaves rebelling and they are joining the Mailers' Union wherever they can, as they have awoke to the fact that the worker's only protection lies in a good strong labor union.—Denver Labor Bulletin.

### TRUST BOOSTS PRICES.

The American Woolen Company has advanced the price of all worsteds 10 to 20 cents a yard and in a few instances 22 to 30 cents a yard. The price of woollens was advanced two weeks ago.

This increase means a tax of millions of dollars on the people, as additional advances will be made by the many business men who handle the goods before they reach the final customer.

Last March the trust reported that its 1921 profits totaled \$9,192,621.73. These figures come near equalling the trust's record year of 1919, when profits were more than \$10,000,000.

In 1920 the profits were \$6,855,259.16.

The record of this trust has been a continuous piling up of profits that has reached into the millions since 1914. This was shown in 1918 when profits were 316 per cent over those of 1914.



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Groceries are the big items of Household Expense.

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**UNITED STATES  
LAUNDRY**Telephone  
Market 1721Finest Work on Shirts  
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MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

**Columbia  
OUTFITTING CO.**MISSION STREET  
at Twenty-second**COMPANY "UNION" LIBELS DEMOCRACY**

In explaining the company "union" of Swift & Company, meat packers, to a select group of business men in Newark, N. J., John Calder did not indulge in editorial vaporings that is given to the public when so-called "employee representation" is discussed.

Mr. Calder is Swift's manager of industrial relations. He explained that the company "union" is known as an assembly and is composed of 15 representatives of the employees and 15 representatives of the management. The latter representatives are foremen (who are always in direct touch with the workers and who dispense the favors and easy jobs).

The committee on changes in working conditions, which consists of four members from each side, is the most important committee of the assembly, said the astute Mr. Calder. This committee's decisions must be unanimous, but subject to the approval or disapproval of the assembly. A decision of the assembly, to be effective, must secure at least a two-thirds vote.

There is no provision for arbitration. If the management does not approve of an assembly decision it can ask the latter to reconsider the matter. If the assembly persists in its decision (or in other words, if several of the foremen join with all the employees' representatives) "the question is left open as to possible steps or consequences."

Summed up, it is shown that the committee on working conditions is 50 per cent controlled by foremen. To secure improved working conditions or wages the workers must induce the four foremen on the committee to join with them, as a unanimous report is necessary. Then the workers must secure all of their representatives in the assembly and one-third of the 15 foremen. If the firm objects there is no provision for arbitration, and Mr. Calder naively declares that "the question is left open as to possible steps or consequences."

In reading Mr. Calder's frank description of how this company "union" works—and how it works the workers—a high-brow must be equipped with an extra plating of brass to defend this shameful libel on democracy or call it "employee representation."

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COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

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**ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE****H-H****Extract & Syrup Co.**

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See us first for Sugar Prices.

All Kinds of Dried Fruits, Raisins, Figs and Flavors.

Barley and Hop Syrup; also Plain Malt.

Free Delivery inside of City Limits.

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**The Kelly Shops  
Men's Hats**

UNION MADE

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2670 MISSION STREET

3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

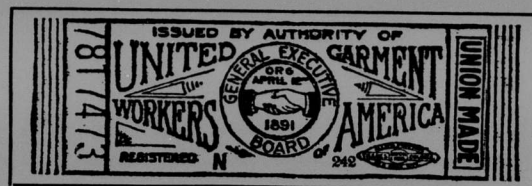
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**"Factory to Wearer"**

You Can Wear Beautiful

**Union Made Shirts**

and they will cost you less than non-union

The Biggest  
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in AmericaThis Label  
on Every Shirt  
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SAN FRANCISCO

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Fresno717 K Street  
Sacramento112 S. Spring Street  
Los Angeles



**UNION TEACHERS OPPOSE COERCION.**

Not receiving an acknowledgment of their first protest, the Teachers' Union of New York City forwarded a second protest to the board of education because of the membership drive in the public schools by the National Educational Association.

The union points out that school officials have definitely and specifically urged teachers to join this association.

"Under New York educational conditions," says the union, "this created an act of compulsion in which many teachers preferred to join and pay their membership fee rather than to seem to be opposed to the administration.

"Up to the date of sending this communication no reply has been received from your office signifying the receipt of our protest and no action relative to the protest has been taken by the board of education."

**WAR ON OPEN SHOP.**

As a protest against the American plan adopted a year ago by employers, 1400 union workmen, representing four building trades crafts, went on strike Monday last.

The strike involves about 500 plumbers, 300 elevator constructors, 400 plasterers and 200 granite cutters and setters.

No issue is involved regarding hours or wages. The men merely are determined not to work on any job where non-union men of their craft are employed.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.



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**YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES  
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FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS  
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Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves  
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Mission  
St.

**Newman's**  
REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.

Mission  
St.  
at  
17th

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

**CLEARING OUT SALE**

Improving our 2247 Mission St.  
and 1250 Fillmore St. stores and  
closing our 1106 Market St. store.

**Bargains in Every Department!****GROCERIES, DRY GOODS**

AND

**TOBACCOS--All Must Go****MEISTER & ADOU****HITS MATERIAL MEN.**

Building material firms which ignored the citation to appear before the Board of Public Works will be stricken from the city's list of reliable firms.

This was the decision reached by the Board of Public Works on Monday last.

The board held a meeting to investigate charges of contractors working on public schools that certain material firms have refused them materials unless they operate under the American plan.

Contractors told the board that without materials they could not finish the schools in time for the autumn and spring terms.

The board then cited a number of building material firms to appear.

Of the 13 firms cited but three appeared.

Timothy Reardon, president of the board, announced that the companies which had ignored the board would be taken off the list of reliable firms used in making up city specifications.

Reardon told the contractors present to use any materials they could get and not comply with the specifications.

The board also gave A. Lettich, contractor building the Parkside school, 90 days additional time to complete work.

Three material companies appeared before the board.

These three said they were willing to sell materials to anyone and under any working conditions. They were: Johns-Manville Co., Fess Oil Burner Co., and Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

The ten companies which ignored the board were: American Radiator Co., Crane & Co., Gladding-McBean Co., Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Illinois Engineering Co., Geo. K. Tay Co., Mueller Manufacturing Co., O'Hair Co., Sanitary Standard Manufacturing Co., and Hynes, Jones & Cadbury Co.

Chas. Peterson, one of the contractors, explained the position of the contractors to the board.

"I have been refused materials by the combine," he said. "They have ordered me to employ non-union men. This I have refused to do because I believe union men are more competent than non-union men.

"My refusal to obey their orders has resulted in my inability to get materials needed and called for in the board's specifications.

"Contractors who have taken their orders have received materials.

"I refuse to be dictated to by any combine. I believe such dictation is violation of the anti-trust laws.

"They have sent me non-union men. These men sent me I have found incompetent."

Peterson blamed the Industrial Association of San Francisco for the present labor trouble.

Representatives of District Attorney Brady and U. S. Attorney Williams were present at the hearing but took no part.

Both offices are investigating the material combine.

Union men charge the combine is a violation of the Cartwright and Sherman anti-trust laws.

Is there life on the moon? Professor William Henry Pickering of Harvard University thinks he has proved beyond doubt that there is. He has taken a series of photographs of the summit of a volcano through a large telescope. The photographs were taken at Mandeville, on the island of Jamaica. They seem to show that there are great fields of vegetable life on the moon's surface. This vegetable life springs up with unbelievable rapidity and dies again within eleven days. It does not necessarily mean that there are any intelligent beings there, or even animal life of any kind. But the Professor thinks that if the moon's surface can support vegetable life, it might also support animal life. The moon's surface is believed to be very cold. Professor Pickering saw traces of great snowstorms.

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# Labor Clarion

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To unions subscribing for their  
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1922.

Some one has said: "Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fail," and that is precisely what the labor movement does. It never stays down however hard it may fall.

The Congressional Record of May 5th and 6th contains sixty-five pages of names of slackers during the war. The names and addresses are printed in small type and the list is a long one. It will be continued on the fifth day of each month until the entire list has been completed.

A few of the unions of the building trades doubtless practiced policies in the past that would not commend themselves to the average citizen, but they were insignificant as compared with the policies the Industrial Association is endeavoring to foist upon the employers of this city. In the end the public will take note of the conduct of the latter institution and put its foot upon the neck of the would-be oppressor.

There was a time when the daily newspapers of this country performed their function as historians of the day, but that time has passed. The Labor Clarion during the next eight weeks is going to publish a story from the Nation's capital that has been suppressed by the daily press agencies of the country. The first of these stories appeared Friday, May 12. The others will follow weekly. Read them in order that you may know something about how the modern daily press does business.

When President Wilson was in Paris attempting to induce the victorious nations to draft a peace treaty that would actually preserve the peace of the world Lloyd George sided with the other greedy representatives to frustrate the plans of the President. Now he is frightened at the results of his own selfishness and is praying for the United States to come into the Genoa conference to save the civilized world from disaster. The European diplomats at Paris did not want to be reasonable and idealistic, nor did the politicians of this country, and now they are in a fair way to reap the fruits of the seeds they then planted, so they are now planning to induce the United States to become the angel of mercy to deliver them from their own short-sighted and greedy policies. This country should pay no heed to that sort of hypocritical whining in the hour of danger.

## Production and Working Hours

In a casual conversation with a large employer of labor recently we were positively astonished at some of the thoroughly established opinions he held with reference to industrial conditions. He is a man who has devoted his entire time to the accumulation of money and is not in any sense a social creature, has never taken part in conferences, conventions or gatherings of any kind for the purpose of studying industrial questions and is convinced that he knows more about actual conditions and the way to succeed than do those whom he is pleased to designate as "labor agitators and high-brow fools who are constantly meddling in things they know nothing about and stirring up discontent and trouble for those who are trying to carry on industrial establishments in a practical way."

Among the startling statements of this man was one to the effect that the declarations of those who claim that greater production can be got out of an eight-hour day than from a workday of ten hours was "all moonshine and bunkum." We asked him if he had ever read the different decisions reached by those who had made extended and scientific investigations of the subject, and he admitted he had not, and declared that he had "no time to waste on reading the rubbish of fools."

We tried to persuade him that only recently (during the war) a serious investigation had been made by the British Health of Munitions Workers Committee with the idea in mind of ascertaining facts that might lead to helpful means of winning the war, and that committee, moved by an earnest desire to arrive at intelligent conclusions in order to drag their country out of a really desperate situation, declared in favor of the shorter workday. These investigators found it to be a fact that "under a shorter schedule human beings work nearer to capacity." It would seem that anyone possessing ordinary intelligence would be prepared to concede this discovery of the committee to be in harmony with the logic of the situation, but our all-wise friend would make no such concession. He said: "That sounds great, but it is not true. I have been in business long enough to know better. That kind of stuff is all right to peddle to college professors, preachers and bookworms, but I can't gulp it down."

We then asked him if it was not a reasonable conclusion that the individual worker would be capable of greater concentration over a shorter period of time than over the longer period, and he replied: "Yes. But the truth is that the worker makes no effort to concentrate in either instance. All he wants is to get by, and he generally gets by without concentrating at all except on rare emergency occasions."

We then directed his attention to other investigations made with other objects in view such as trying to ascertain the causes of industrial accidents and means to prevent them or minimize them, and that in each case it was found that the shorter workday was greatly to be desired over the longer day. That fewer accidents occurred in plants of similar character where the employees worked only eight hours than in those working ten hours, and that this surely indicated that the workers did, at least to some extent, concentrate and that fatigue played a very important part in their day's work both with respect to the amount of production and liability to accident.

He responded: "What's the use of discussing those things. Even the men who make the different investigations disagree as to the value of their work in proving anything. One fellow will point out where the other made a mistake in assuming that a certain result demonstrated a certain conclusion, and then they will scrap about it for a year or two before launching off on a new tack. Those of us who are doing the work cannot afford to pay much attention to them. We must deliver the goods and high-brow experimentation will not help us to do it."

Clearly there was nothing to be gained by going into an extended argument with this fellow. We might be able to convince his son, but it was a real waste of time to try to convince him.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Congressman Burke of Pennsylvania, one of the labor group, is to be a candidate for the United States Senate at the primaries in his State. At the present time there is no card man seated in the Senate, the last one having been the late Senator Hughes of New Jersey. It is to be hoped that Burke succeeds, though Pennsylvania is a rather tough State for a labor man to hope to win in. It is the home of the coal baron, the steel magnate and the most astute and unscrupulous politicians in the Nation.

If one-half of the charges contained in press reports from Chicago concerning officers of unions are true those scoundrels ought to be sent to jail in a hurry. Creatures of this brand are the worst enemies the labor movement can possibly have because they bring condemnation down upon the movement that can not be brushed aside without consideration in spite of the fact that they are not representative of the great mass of the toilers. Much that has gone on in the labor movement in Chicago for years has been a stench in the nostrils of the great mass of the workers in that city and outside. Now that the cleaning out process is under way it is to be hoped that there will be no let-up until the job has been thoroughly done. It is late in starting, but better late than never.

Dr. Gordon, special writer on the Bulletin, may pretend to be a friend of the organized workers, but the truth is revealed by him every now and then by the articles he writes. He is undoubtedly at heart against the organized workers, and so strongly against them that it is not possible for him to hide his animosity. The individual who advises wage workers, either men or women, to pray for a job of any kind and without regard for the amount of pay to be received is not only an enemy of the workers but out of harmony with social progress. If people are to live together in peace there must be fairness and reasonableness among them. One individual must not be in a position where the other must submit to unfairness and injustice, and if men must pray for jobs at any price just that condition of affairs prevails. This seems to be what Dr. Gordon sanctions.

In the Southern Pacific Railroad dissolution suit before the United States Supreme Court, Solicitor General Beck declared that the transaction by which C. P. Huntington and his three associates leased the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific "constituted one of the darkest pages in American railroad history." The Government's attorney referred to Huntington and his associates as "the big four." He said they received Government aid for the construction of the Central Pacific to such an extent that they built the system without financial outlay on their part and then they declared liberal dividends and sold a large part of the stock to foreign purchasers. After they unloaded this stock they leased the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific of which they had secured control. The purpose of this transaction, the government holds, was to dispose of all their interests in the Central Pacific and then, when they were no longer financially interested in it, to turn it over to the Southern Pacific. Through this plan they would divert the Central Pacific traffic to the Southern Pacific. In reviewing the juggling of this railroad property the government's representative declared that the transaction was a blot upon the history of trans-continental railroad construction and development.

## WIT AT RANDOM

A man who had just opened a store in a strange town was interrogating one of his early customers on the purchasing power of the citizens.

"Now, there's Deacon Brown," he said. "He has the reputation of being wealthy. Would he be likely to spend much money in here?"

"Wa-al," drawled the native reflectively. "I wouldn't exactly say that he'd go to hell fer a nickel, but he'd fish around fer one till he fell in."—American Legion Weekly.

John—Teacher, can any one be punished for something they didn't do?

Teacher—Why, no; of course not.

John—Well, I haven't done my arithmetic.—The Boys' Magazine.

As a steamer was leaving the harbor of Athens a well-dressed young passenger approached the captain and pointing to the distant hills inquired: "What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?"

"That is snow, madam," replied the captain.

"Well," remarked the lady, "I thought so myself, but a gentleman has just told me it was Greece."—Kind Words.

Little Spencer let no grass grow under his feet, when uncle came for a visit, before rushing up with this:

"Uncle, make a noise like a frog."

"Why?" asked the old man.

"'Cause when I ask daddy for anything he says: 'Wait till your uncle croaks.'"—The Van Raalte Vanguard.

When little Percival arrived at school on the opening day, he carried the following note to the teacher:

"Dear Teacher: Our sweet little Percival is a very delicate, nervous child, and if he is naughty—and he is likely to be naughty at times—just punish the boy next to him, and that will frighten him so he'll be good."—Wayside Tales.

A young but exceptionally brilliant professor in a Western college was dismissed from the faculty because of his inordinate betting. The president, interested in his career, secured him a position in an Eastern college. To the president there he wrote: "The young man has a promising future, and anything you can do to cure him of betting will be a benefit to society."

The professor went East, and was cordially received. Conversation had proceeded but a few moments when he said to the president, "I'll bet you seventy-five dollars you have a wart between your shoulder blades."

The president hesitated. "Young man," he said, "I never bet; but just to teach you a lesson I will take you up."

He thereupon proved to the young man's satisfaction that he was in error, and the professor paid the seventy-five.

The president wrote West relating the incident, concluding—"I hope that I have cured him."

The other wrote back: "I fear the case is hopeless. The very day he left here he bet me one hundred dollars that he could make you take off your shirt."—Judge.

Willie's mother had discovered that there was no clean night shirt for him to wear.

"Never mind, Willie," she said, consolingly. "You can put on one of your sister's night gowns."

"What! Wear a girl's night gown!" snorted Willie. "I won't do it! I'd rather go to bed raw!"

## MISCELLANEOUS

### A REGULAR PRAYER.

Lord, let me live like a Regular Man,  
With Regular friends and true;  
Let me play the game on a Regular plan  
And play that way all through;  
Let me win or lose with a Regular smile  
And never be known to whine;  
For that is a "Regular Fellow's" style,  
And I want to make it mine!

Oh, give me a regular chance in life,  
The same as the rest, I pray,  
And give me a Regular girl for wife  
To help me along the way;  
Let us know the lot of humanity,  
Regular woes and joys,  
And raise a Regular family  
Of Regular girls and boys!

Let me live to a Regular good old age,  
With Regular snow-white hair,  
Having done my labor and earned my wage,  
And played my game for fair;  
And so at last, when the people scan  
My face on its peaceful bier,  
They'll say, "Well, he was a Regular Man!"  
And drop a Regular tear!

—Author Unknown.

### EIGHT-HOUR DAY BEST.

London, England, May 13.—Many employers have forgotten glowing promises they made during the war, and instead of developing a co-operative ideal with their employees, they are striving to lengthen hours and reduce wages.

Recently the general council of the British Trades Union Congress challenged the employers' claim that business will revive in proportion to the expenditure saved on wages, either by extending hours or lowering wages.

The unionists insist that low standards impair the workers' efficiency and adversely affect output in regard to quality and quantity. This, the unionists said, is harmful to industry and to the community. They pointed out that neither low wage industries nor low wage countries have been distinguished for efficiency or prosperity and that although the total wage reductions last year amount to more than £286,000,000, there has been no appreciable gain in the various industries concerned.

The assumption that longer hours bring increased prosperity is also based upon a fallacy, the unionists declared. In support of this extracts were given from a report issued by the British Home Office in 1916 on the consequences of industrial output on fatigue. As a result of investigations it was found:

"That a worker employed for eight hours a day may produce a greater output than another of equal capacity working 12 hours a day;

"That a group of workers showed an absolute increase of over 5 per cent of output as a result of a diminution of 16½ per cent in the length of the working day;

"That another group increased their average rate of output from 152 to 276 as a result of shortening the day from 12 hours to 10, and to 316 on a further shortening of two hours."

In conclusion, the unionists declare that even if they failed to prove that long hours and low wages do not lead to increased prosperity they would still be opposed to the suggestion that the workers' standard of life should be lowered to secure this objective.

"A sixty-dollar hat?"

"My husband wouldn't buy me a sixty-dollar hat."

"He would if you started to yell for a grand piano."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of May 12, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

**Roll Call Officers**—All present with exception of Secretary, who was excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, with reference to Moving Picture Studio Strike. From Governor's Secretary, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter relative to minimum wage law. From Retail Clerks' Union No. 432, requesting members of organized labor to demand Clerks' card when making purchases. Report of Trustees.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Attorney General Webb, with reference to minimum wage law. From Labor Council of Los Angeles, inclosing statement that is being distributed by Mrs. Edson, relative to her position on reduction of minimum wage. From Retail Clerks' International Union, stated it has adopted monthly working button instead of card.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation with Council from the Lithographers' Union.

Referred to Secretary—From Committee on Standardization of Salaries.

Request complied with—From Dr. Hassler, indorsing Senate Bill No. 11490, and requesting assistance of Council.

Resolution submitted by Delegate Tattenham, requesting Council to empower Executive Committee to draft resolution to Governor William D. Stephens, urging pardon for Thos. J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and that State Federation of Labor be asked to co-operate in petitioning the Governor. Moved resolution be adopted; carried.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended indorsement of Laundry Workers' scale and

agreement. In matter of United Service Corporation, point at issue is unionizing of chief cook, matter was referred to President Hollis, who was empowered to report to Council his findings. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Casket Makers—Progressing. Chauffeurs—Gaining ground in strike; three additional companies signed during week. Letter Carriers—Will Hays is member of their union. Waiters—Reported White Lunch, United Service Corporation and Chriss' on Market street unfair. Boilermakers—All members will leave Moore Shipbuilding Plant if 10 per cent reduction is put in effect. Glass Blowers—Making it harder for unorganized workers in Illinois-Pacific Factory. Cigarmakers—Business dull; request demand for union label cigars. Barbers—Business dull; do not patronize shops on Sunday.

**Label Section**—Chair introduced Brother Frank Lively, who spoke on the value of the union label.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on bills and warrants ordered drawn.

**New Business**—Moved Secretary be instructed to wire Congressmen Nolan and Kahn, regarding Chauffeurs' situation at Presidio and request them to call it to attention of War Department; carried. Chair introduced Mrs. Thomas J. Mooney, who spoke on the question of pardon and urged delegates to write to Governor requesting him to grant pardon for Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

**Receipts**—\$376.82. **Expenses**—\$155.32.

Council adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

Faternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### CHILD LABOR LAW INVALID.

The Supreme Court Monday declared unconstitutional the second attempt of Congress to prevent child labor throughout the Nation. In an appeal from a decision of a North Carolina court, the Supreme Court held that a tax imposed by Congress on Child Labor and its products with the view of eliminating the working of children was illegal.

A man's strength is almost unbelievable, when it is exerted to the utmost. In the army I have seen a man outlast ten mules—when he had a head and played a man's part.—Robert Gair.

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DECEMBER 31st, 1921

Assets	\$ 71,851,299.62
Deposits	68,201,299.62
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,650,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	371,753.46

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The May meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held next Sunday, the 21st, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, when a board to conduct the election of officers, both local and international, for ensuing terms will be selected. It is expected a large attendance of members will be present to indulge in the latest political gossip and to boost their candidates for positions on the election board. Other matters of interest will come before the meeting, so make it a point to be there.

Everything is in readiness and most of us are "all dolled up" for the grand ball of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, to be held tomorrow (Saturday) evening, May 20th, at National Hall, in Mission street, near Sixteenth. The ball promises to be one of the most successful social events of the year. Members of the society reside in every section of San Francisco, as well as other cities of the bay region, and they and their families have interested their neighbors and friends in the coming event to such an extent that every locality will be well represented. The membership of all the unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council, as well as those affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, and the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, will also be well represented, and there will be a large representation from various civic organizations and the Federal, State and municipal governments.

The Columbian orchestra of jazz symphonists, of which Clarence McCarthy is the leader, is to furnish the music for dancing. William O. Trownell, Jr., whose previous management of Mutual Aid affairs has always brought forth words of praise, is to again officiate as floor director. James P. Olwell is the honorary chairman of the general committee of arrangements, with Cyril Stright as the active chairman, George H. Knell vice-chairman, George E. Mitchell secretary, and Albert Springer treasurer. At the head of the various sub-committees are: Carroll E. Fisk, printing; Harry T. Darr, music; William E. Reilly, hall and decorations; Peter T. Ryan, reception; Fred F. Bebergall, refreshments, and Peter J. Cotter, publicity. The women relatives of the members of the society are assisting the various committees in perfecting the arrangements.

This year's celebration is held in commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the society. The annual ball is held for sociability purposes and not for financial gain. For that reason the price of admission to the ball has been placed at only 50 cents per couple.

Every one affiliated with the allied printing trades should co-operate in making the celebration of the society's thirty-fifth anniversary the most successful and enjoyable event in its history.

At the May meeting of the Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society held last Sunday, R. H. Goewey of the Bulletin chapel was elected secretary to succeed L. H. Hendricks, resigned. The board of directors was directed to draft resolutions protesting the employment of any but union teachers in the printing department of Oakland and other technical high schools in the bay region and forward same to the boards of education having supervision of such schools. The next meeting of the society will be held on call of its board of directors.

The funeral of Robert Emmett Donovan, son of Patrick and the late Mary E. Donovan (nee Hayes), and brother of Eugene Donovan, an active member of San Francisco Typographical Union, was held yesterday from the mortuary chapel of James H. Reilly & Co. The life of Mr. Donovan came to a tragic end early last Tuesday,

the result of being struck by a Municipal Railways car at Market and Dolores streets. The young man was engaged in the shoemaking business, and lived at 2512 Clement street with his father, by whom he was idolized. He was a native of San Francisco and a member of Company D, One Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers, Forty-second ("Rainbow") Division, which saw active service overseas during the late world conflict. Decedent was given a military burial. His remains were interred in National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco. The heartfelt sympathy of Mr. Donovan's friends is extended to his bereaved relatives.

Fred Konkel of the Franklin Linotype Company received the sad intelligence this week that his brother, Price Konkel, who is a member of Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42, was fatally injured in an automobile accident at Mankato, Minn., last Tuesday. Mr. Konkel has another brother, Joseph, who is also a member of the Minneapolis Union. Price Konkel was one of a family of eleven children, and the first to pass to the great beyond. Details of the accident in which Mr. Konkel lost his life were not given in the telegram received by his brother in San Francisco.

"Alvin" Joslyn writes from Los Angeles that he met an old-time San Francisco job printer, Jim Dallas, in Sawtelle, Cal., not long ago. "Jim" is a resident of the Veterans' Home at Sawtelle, and is doing splendidly, so "Alvin" says, so far as the question of health is concerned. "Jim" has a pleasant job at the Home which nets him a tidy sum each month, and 'tis said he has a creditable checking account in one of the nearby financial depositories. We're all glad to hear this, "Jim," and every one of us is wishing you continued good health and prosperity, we assure you.

Charlie ("Easy Pickin's") Stewart breezed in from Paso Robles this week, looking as though he hadn't missed many of the good things of life during his somewhat prolonged absence from San Francisco. Charlie has given it out that he is here to remain awhile. But we shall see—what we shall see! Charlie has been heard to make such rash statements once, yea—perhaps twice—before. He brought with him very good evidence that the sun shines once in a while down Paso Robles way, said evidence being an admirable coat of tan.

### VALUABLE PAPERS FOUND IN PERU.

Twenty-two volumes of manuscript of the minutes of the city council and board of aldermen of San Francisco covering the years 1851-1855 have been found in Lima, Peru, according to C. E. Chapman, Professor of California History in the University of California. Dr. Chapman just received a letter from Dr. W. E. Dunn, commercial attache of the United States at Lima, telling of the finding of the California manuscripts in the Peruvian capital. The documents are in possession of Senor Costa Laurent, chief of the section of railway statistics of the ministry of Fomento.

In view of the loss sustained in the San Francisco fire, this collection of documents ought to be invaluable for the study of those extremely important years, 1851-1855, in the annals of San Francisco.

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**MY BEST LABOR STORY.**

By Daniel J. Tobin,

General President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, and Treasurer, American Federation of Labor.

In Boston in 1907 during our strike of the teamsters strikebreakers were brought in by the firm of Waddell & Mahon, a New York detective agency. The strikebreakers were recruited from the slums of New York and Philadelphia.

Conditions among them were so bad in Boston that the Board of Health would not allow the hotels and boarding houses to keep those strikebreakers, who were diseased and unclean, with the result that the agency brought from New York the steamboat Zealandia, which was used to house the strikebreakers in San Francisco some years before, during the Water Federation strike.

This filthy, floating houseboat was docked at Congress street, Boston, and housed about 500 strikebreakers, and you can imagine what the conditions of living within that old steamship were.

There were men of every color and nationality with filth, dirt, disease and degeneracy. During Saturday night and all day Sunday, turmoil and fighting prevailed.

A form of military regulation obtained. They had their captains, lieutenants, and sergeants, and when the strikebreakers went down into the ship, marched there in military style, they could not come up again until they were brought for work.

One or two decent fellows that had been kidnapped and brought there with the rest of the crowd jumped overboard and swimming to shore came to our office and explained to us the conditions obtaining in that boat.

The third month of the strike while working in the office of the local union, at the corner of Beverly and Causeway streets, a slim, dark looking man entered the office and walking toward the end of the room, which was about 50 feet long, he asked for Mr. Tobin, who had charge of the strike.

When I looked up I immediately recognized one of the strikebreakers. I said to him, "What do you want?"

He answered, "Are you Mr. Tobin?"

I said, "Yes."

He said, "I am an expert machinist. I was out of work and came over here as a strikebreaker. I am down in the Zealandia. I know all about the machinery of that ship. My sympathies are with the union, etc. If you will give me \$500, enough to take me West, where I belong, I have arrangements made with a pal of mine whereby I can have that ship blown up during the night."

I said, "You mean you would destroy that ship thereby drowning all of those men—those strikebreakers?"

He said, "Yes, that is the best way to get rid of them."

I looked at that cold-blooded, pale-faced, dope

fiend, and desiring to delay him somewhat, because I was indeed confused and somewhat disturbed, I said to him, "Well, I have not that much money in the office. I do not know whether or not I can get that amount now, but if you will wait until I can see the secretary-treasurer, I will let you know."

I stepped forward and called in my co-worker, who is now working for the International Union and who was working with me during the strike, and whispered to him, telling him to get into the telephone booth and call the police at once.

This strikebreaker was one of the most dangerous of his type I had ever met. He stood off about twenty-feet from us and close to a side door, and although my partner made no effort except to move toward the telephone booth, the minute he saw him move in that direction, he made a dash, springing for the side door and escaped down Beverly street, and I never saw him afterward.

It is strange that the public sometimes charge the men of labor with being responsible for some of the crimes that take place during a strike, when the real truth of the matter is that the men of labor prevent more crime and more trouble during a strike than any other class of individuals in the community. The influence of the labor leader is of such importance that no other individual could control the men who feel that an injury has been done them. The labor leaders are always advising the men not to commit violence or wrong-doing as it will only bring discredit to the organization engaged in a controversy. In addition to this, the low type of men employed as strikebreakers are capable of committing any kind of crime and are willing to sell themselves in order to destroy their fellow-men.

Labor officers in charge of strikes are sometimes forced to come in contact with such criminals as those mentioned above and the public never understands the good that is sometimes done by the men of labor who are handling strikes year after year. Of course, no labor man with any sense will talk with a degenerate or the owner of a detective agency, which is usually a strike-breaking agency.

The experiences which I have outlined above were new to me and with the strain which I had on my mind you can well imagine what my feelings were. However, perhaps I have exaggerated their importance. This is the first time I have related them in writing and my only hope is that I may never again meet such criminals in the form of human beings.

**COERCION IS OPPOSED.**

Compulsory arbitration and all other attempts to coerce workers was opposed by the Tennessee State Federation of Labor, at its annual convention, held in Memphis, Tenn. Other resolutions favored:

The unqualified right of all workers, including civil service employees, to organize and bargain collectively through such representatives of their unions as they may choose.

Amend compensation law to provide for a commission for its administration; to provide for a schedule of 66⅔ per cent of the average weekly wage; raise the amount of maximum benefits paid; reduce the waiting period from 14 days to three days; to cover occupational diseases. The union also has planned to inaugurate a campaign for free text-books.

Mrs. Jones was entertaining some of her son's little friends. "Willie," she said, addressing a six-year-old who was enjoying a plate of cold beef, "are you sure you can cut your own meat?"

The child, who was making desperate efforts with his knife and fork, replied:

"Yes, thanks. I've often had it as tough as this at home."—The Christian Evangelist.

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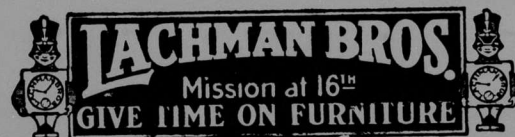
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**INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.**

**Austria: Tenant Law**—Although the Tenant Law was enacted as a war measure to prevent landlords from arbitrarily increasing rents and ejecting tenants, all efforts to alter it, so that rents can be increased adequately to keep pace with depreciation, have been violently opposed by the social democrats, with the result that rents are perhaps cheaper in Vienna than in any city in the world. As a consequence of this situation the housing problem is desperate.

**Chile: Coal Strike**—The strike of the coal miners at Coronel and Lota is still in progress. The operators persist in their determination to reduce their labor force by approximately 25 per cent; while the men not only deny the right of the operators to rid themselves of undesirable laborers, but insist upon maintaining the "redondilla" or shift system.

**Holland: Forty-Eight Hour Week**—Due to the competitive relations of Dutch industries with those of other countries which have no eight-hour or similar law, the Holland government proposes to extend the working week from 45 to 48 hours by lengthening the legal workday to 8½ hours, with an extra half-hour on Saturday.

**Hungary: Strikes**—A general strike is in effect among the metal and leather workers, and the entire strike situation is being made more unfavorable by dissatisfaction among the carpenters and bakers. The workers assert that although employers are making larger profits at present than formerly, they are nevertheless paying below the minimum wages.

**Switzerland: Compulsory Civil Service**—The Assembly recently voted, by 66 against 61, to submit to the Federal Council for its recommendations, a motion designed to compel Swiss youth to perform six months of civil service.

**Conciliation**—The Department of Public Economy has been asked to intervene in the conflict now prevailing in the woodworking industry. The Swiss Federation of Master Carpenters accepted certain recent conciliatory proposals of the Government Labor Bureau, while the Swiss Federation of Woodworkers rejected them.

**Ticino**—In view of the unemployment crisis in the canton of Ticino, a number of enterprising employers have concluded contracts with French co-operatives in the devastated countries for the employment of a large number of Swiss masons, painters, plasterers, woodworkers and glaziers.

**West Indies: Longshoremen's Strike**—Longshoremen at the Port of Willemstad, working on the steamers of the American and Dutch mail lines, have struck on account of the proposed reduction in pay by the two companies.

**China: Arbitration**—The request of the Chinese Carpenters' Guild, that the minimum daily wage of carpenters be increased from \$.50 to \$1.00, and the employers' offer of an advance of 15 cents, have been submitted to arbitration. Pending the decision of the arbitrators the carpenters have been given a temporary increase of 25 per cent.

**Germany: Metal Workers' Strike**—Practically all metal workers in Bavaria are idle as a result of strikes and lockouts which are due to the refusal of laborers to accept the decision of an arbitration board in favor of the 48-hour week, instead of 46 hours as heretofore.

**Italy: Insurance**—A Royal Decree of February 5, 1922, provides for obligatory insurance against the unemployment of all manual workers of both sexes, whether on a fixed salary or time basis, and non-manual workers, with private firms, whose salaries do not exceed 800 lire monthly. One-half of the sum required is taken from the worker's pay and the other half is paid by the employer. The employer is held responsible for the entire payment, and can deduct the requisite amount from the pay envelope.

**Portugal: Street Railway Strike**—It appears from the increased number of cars seen in the streets of Lisbon that the strike of the Electric Street Railway's employees has been finally broken. With authority from the Municipal Council of Lisbon to increase fares, the street railway company hopes to be able to satisfy the wage demands of its employees.

**Spain: Bilbao**—It is reported that the major portion of the iron mining companies have offered to resume operations on a full time basis, but on the 1919 wage scale, which would mean a considerable reduction in the average daily wages of the miners.

**ORPHEUM.**

Trixie Friganza is to appear as the Orpheum's trump card throughout all next week. Trixie comes with a brand new act entitled "My Little Bag O' Trix."

Marga Waldron is essentially a premiere danseuse. Miss Waldron possesses a program of wide range in which she is assisted by George Halprin and demonstrates conclusively that the dance is a "Thing of many parts."

Frank Wilcox has a bright comedy called "Hurry Up Jack." Mr. Wilcox is a versatile and accomplished actor.

Marie and Ann Clark need no introduction to the patrons of high-class amusements. Their artistry in the past is more than a guarantee for any future endeavors, not to mention the vast experience gained by their appearance in both London and Broadway productions.

In order to present something that is entirely different in vaudeville it has taxed the minds of some of the foremost writers of the world to the limit, yet the limit was not reached until "Like Father, Like Son," which is being presented by the Four Camerons, was conceived.

Julian Hall and Kathleen Dexter; the bracketing of these two names will assuredly hold the interest of and please beyond all doubt the followers of vaudeville. The vehicle with which they propose to drive dull care away and tickle the risibilities of their myriads of followers is a diversified offering called, "What's It All About."

Sheila Terry is a graceful, captivating ingenue; she can sing, she can dance and she can act. "May and December" combines an appealing, romantic love story with song and a plot.

Barclay and Chain are two loose pages from the book of fun, and they are a couple of these pages that are hilariously funny.

**UNITE TWO OFFICES.**

By a vote of 15,803 to 4607 members of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union declared in favor of amalgamating the offices of general president and general organizer. This plan was proposed following the recent death of General President Noschang. The new office is filled by former Organizer Shanessy.

Officers of the union report the organization of new locals at Macon, Mo., and Huntington Beach, Cal.

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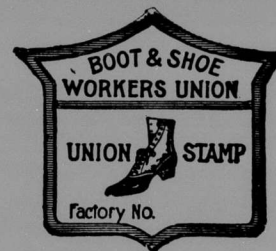
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## Brief Items of Interest

Mrs. Daisy Houck, of the United Garment Workers of America, who had been in San Francisco for about a week, left for Portland last Friday evening to look after some matters for the organization.

The Office Employees' Union has elected Frederick W. Ely a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention. The convention this year is to be held in Cincinnati, beginning June 12th, and continuing two weeks.

Edward Rosenberg, who is making a vigorous campaign for the water and power act, reports that he is meeting with every encouragement in the fight in and about San Francisco, and that the only opposition he meets comes from representatives of the private power concerns.

Tomorrow night the thirty-fifth anniversary ball of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society will be held in National Hall, Sixteenth and Mission streets. The program prepared by the committee in charge assures a good time to all those fortunate enough to be able to attend. Invitations are extended to all trade unionists and their friends, particularly members of the printing trades unions.

The Laundry Workers' Union has submitted to the Labor Council a new scale of prices and working agreement for approval. With the exception of slight changes in one or two items the agreement provides for a continuance of the present arrangement between the laundry owners and the union. The executive committee of the Council will report on it tonight.

A Provision Trades Council branch has been organized in San Francisco and its officers say that it is to embrace unions that have to do with the handling, serving or raising of food products and that it is in no sense to infringe upon the functions or powers of international or local unions, or of central councils. It is, they say, an advisory body or clearing house to enable affiliated organizations to acquaint one another with their different problems.

It is announced that Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, is to visit the Hawaiian Islands this summer to gather first-hand information concerning the islands and their relation to industrial and economic conditions on the mainland. The date of his departure has not yet been fixed.

The Amalgamated Lithographers' Union has applied for affiliation with the Labor Council, which has referred the application to its organizing committee.

Throughout the Pacific Coast States during the past month there has been a gradual increase in the demand for workers, according to the report of John A. Kelly, district director for the employment service of the United States Department of Labor.

Will J. French, chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission, has written letters to the presidents of the Police and Fire Commissions of this city concerning the great danger that lies in the tactics of the moving picture houses that sell more seats for performances than they have, and then keep large numbers of persons standing in

the lobbies waiting for an opportunity to get in. Mr. French directs the attention of the authorities to these conditions and suggests that the law be enforced. The Industrial Accident Commission, of course, has no jurisdiction over the matter but Mr. French points out that the danger is so great as to warrant prompt and effective action.

On the first and third Thursdays of each month lectures on home economics, thrift, budgets and other related subjects are given in the Assembly Hall of the Bank of Italy under the direction of Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight. Two sessions are held, one in the afternoon at 2:30 and one in the evening at 8 o'clock. The meetings are attractive in their appeal to women just now because of economic conditions, and they are open to the public.

Victory within a week is expected for the Chauffeurs' Union, according to S. T. Dixon, business agent for the striking body. Of the 900 men affected by the strike, less than 140 are still out, is his statement. The rest have returned to work on the terms of the union.

After spending some time in Mexico, Walter Yarrow, former advisor to the Oil Workers' Union of California, is again back on the job doing missionary work among the workers in the California oil fields.

Every central labor council in California, as well as many individual unions, have appointed non-partisan political campaign committees to cooperate with the California State Federation of Labor in an effort to elect to public office next November friends of labor.

Women and minors employed in California factories engaged in the manufacture of wearing apparel must stand a wage reduction of \$1 a week under the terms of an order issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission of California confirming a decision made by the commission on April 11. The order will become effective on July 12. Forty-eight hours is set as the regulation week in the ruling, and those employers who provide less working time than eight hours a day must pay at the rate of 34 cents an hour. Inexperienced and apprentice workers will receive \$10 for the first thirteen weeks and \$12 for the succeeding thirteen weeks, and thereafter they must be paid at the regular rate of \$15 for forty-eight hours, the order says in limiting the number of apprentice workers to one-third of the experienced hands employed.

Collector of Internal Revenue John P. McLaughlin is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive at par Victory notes of either the 4¾ per cent or the 3¾ per cent series, in coupon form, in payment of income and profits taxes payable on June 15, 1922, and the Victory notes of the 4¾ per cent series, in coupon form, in payment of income and profits taxes payable September 15, and December 15, 1922.

"Are the Manual Training Schools in Your Town Safe?" The May issue of the California Safety News uses two of its pages to reprint this all-important question presented in the April National Safety News. If you are not on the free mailing list of the California Safety News, it will be worth while to apply at 525 Market street, San Francisco, in person or by mail.

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